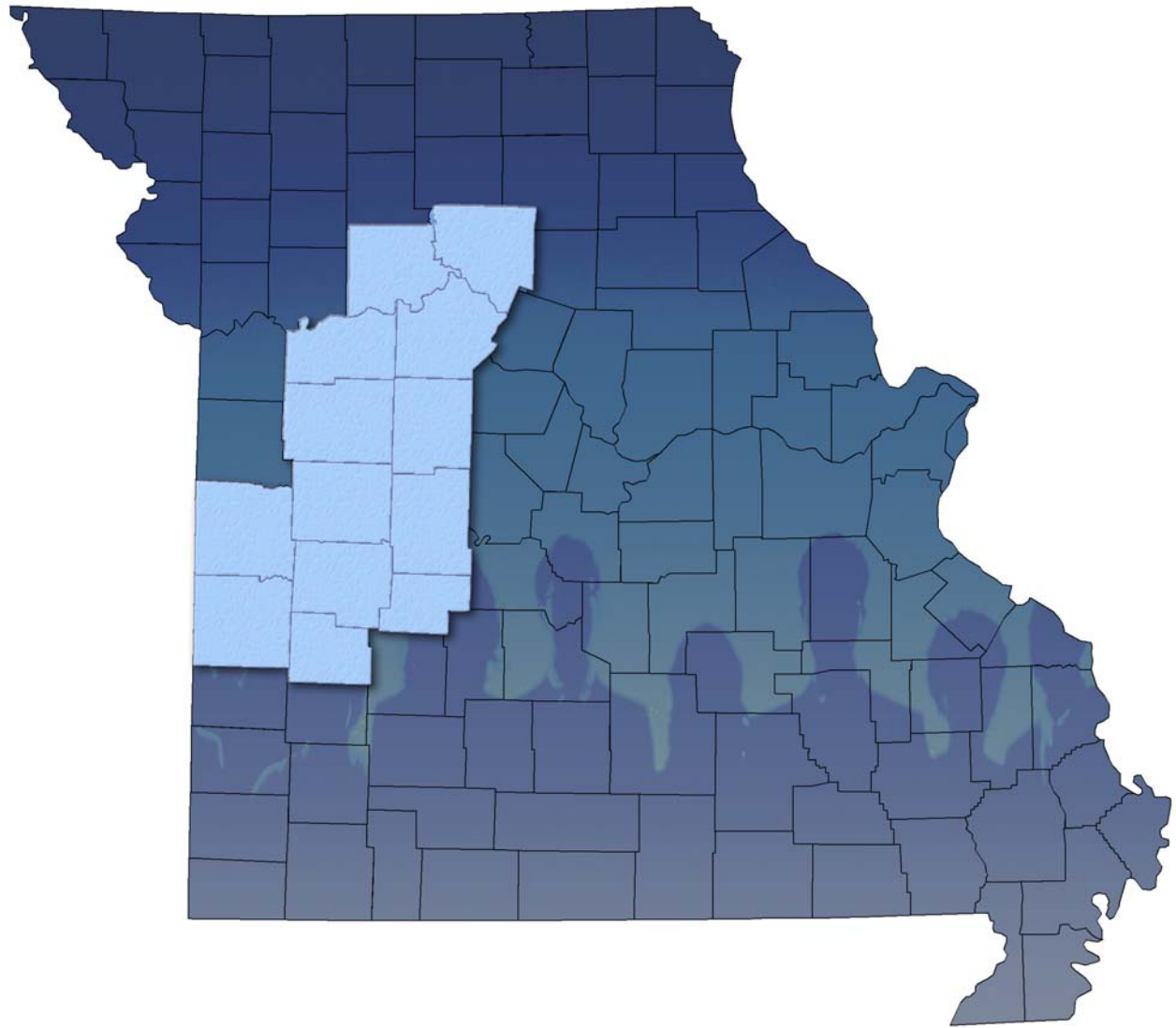


Missouri

Workforce Gap Analysis: Needs Assessment



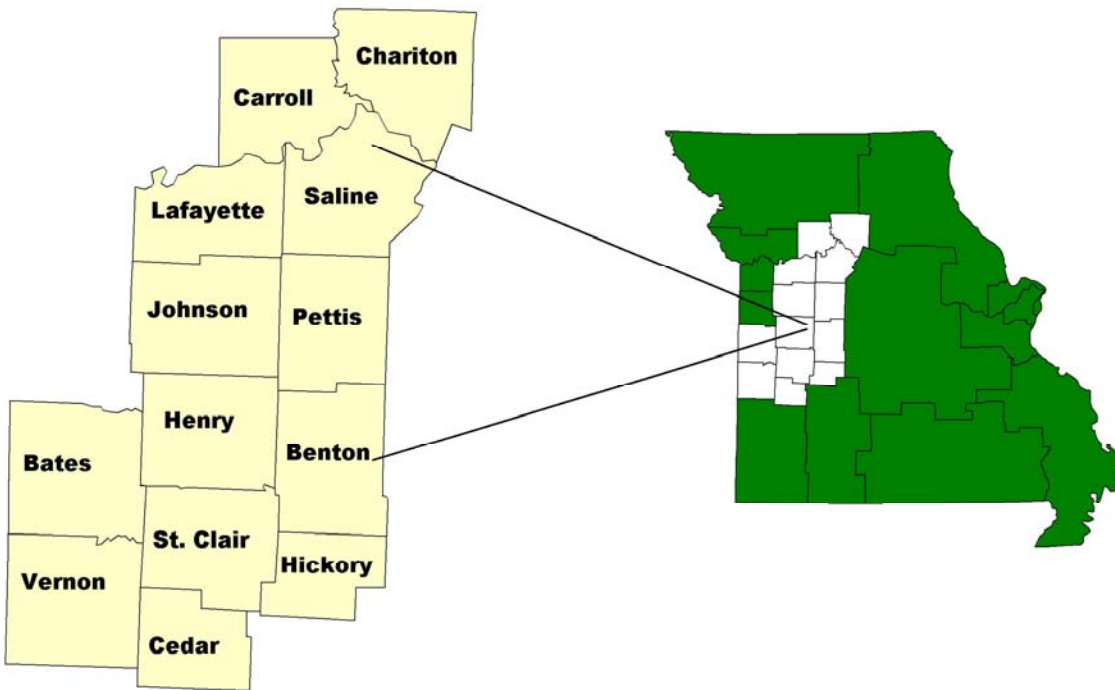
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West Central Workforce Investment Area

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
MERIC
MISSOURI ECONOMIC RESEARCH & INFORMATION CENTER

The West Central WIA Region



The West Central Workforce Investment Area (WIA) consists of thirteen counties in western Missouri. Lafayette and Bates Counties are part of the Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area. Johnson County (Warrensburg), Pettis County (Sedalia), and Saline County (Marshall) are Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

The West Central WIA accounts for 3% of the state's workforce. Central Missouri State University, Missouri Valley College, and State Fair Community College are all located in the area. Three major lakes – Truman, Stockton, and Pomme de Terre – offer a variety of recreational activities. Whiteman Air Force Base, home of the B-2 Bomber, is also located in the region.

The Workforce Gap Analysis Needs Assessment for the West Central WIA shows that:

- Six of the thirteen counties in the West Central WIA have above average economic momentum.
- Nine counties in the West Central region had higher unemployment rates than both the state (5.8%) and national rates (5.7%) in July of 2004.
- Poverty was much higher in the West Central WIA (13.99%) than the Missouri average (11.74%) in 2000. Poverty is particularly pervasive in the very southern part of the region.
- The percentage of West Central region workers earning a salary meeting the self-sufficiency standard is 73.24% for an adult with an infant, 47.45% for an adult with two children, 18.11% for two adults with two infants, and 10.59% for two adults with three children.
- The largest employing industries in the West Central WIA include: state/local government, retail trade, farm and construction. The fastest growing industries in the region include: social assistance, motion picture/sound recording, and rental/leasing services. The highest paying industries in the West Central WIA include: pipeline transportation, beverage/tobacco product manufacturing, and federal civilian.
- Occupations with the largest number of annual openings include: retail sales workers, cashiers, and food preparation/serving workers. These occupations have many openings each year, but pay less than \$15,000/year. The exception is registered nurses, which pay above average wages of \$29,000/year and require at a minimum an Associates Degree.
- West Central workers laid off due to lack of work seem to increasingly gain close to their pre-layoff wage over a time period of six quarters. West Central workers laid off due to being fired seem to fluctuate in terms of being able to earn at least 90% of their pre-layoff earnings.
- Top new businesses formed in the West Central region were in the accommodation/food service, retail trade, and construction sectors.
- A significant number of workers in Bates, St. Clair, Hickory, and Lafayette counties have an average 34 to 48 minute commute to work, indicating that many of those residents work outside their respective counties.
- The Educational Services sector has over 20% of its workforce over the age of 55. This means that in ten years this sector may potentially have problems finding enough qualified workers when their older workers retire. Meanwhile, many young workers find their first job opportunities in the accommodation and food services sector.

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What is Economic Momentum?

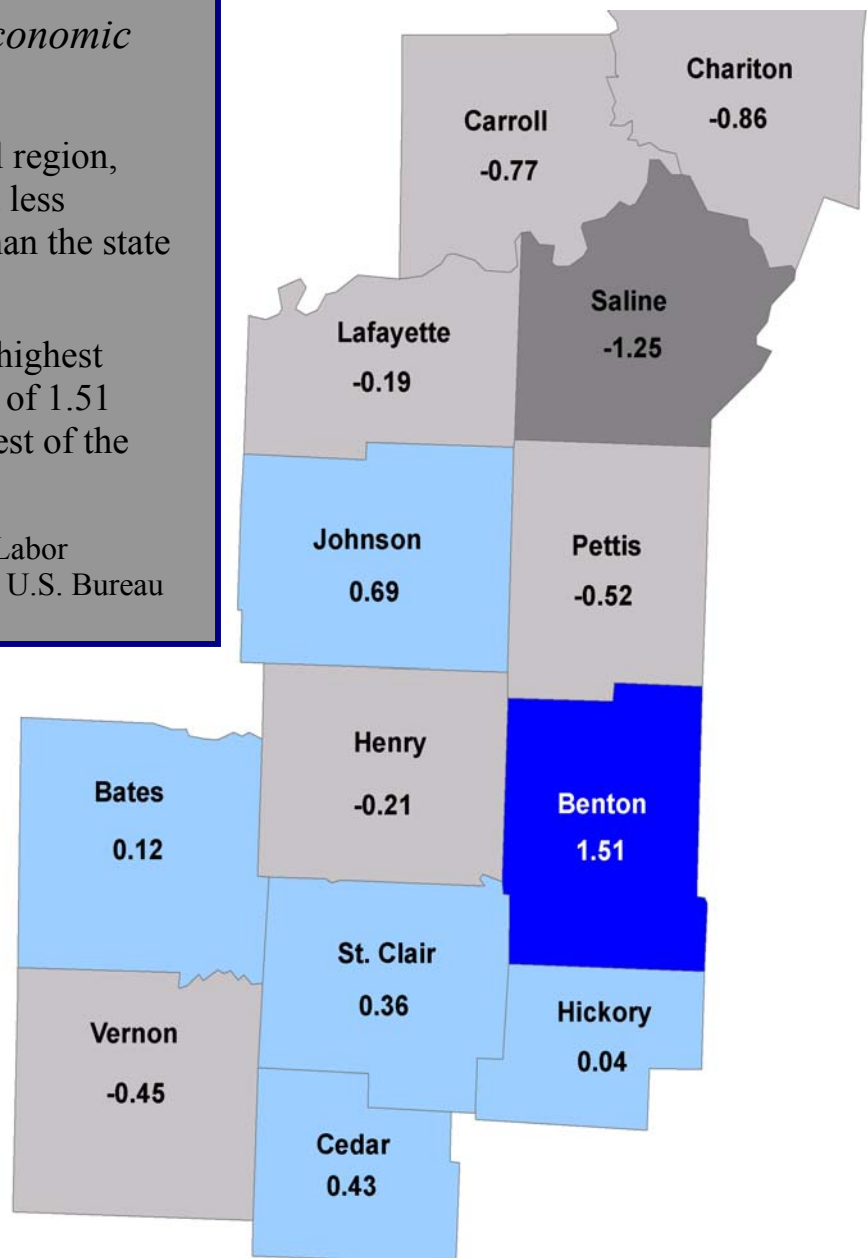
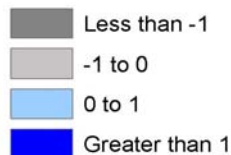
The Economic Momentum of an area is based on growth in employment, population, and income. An index score of “0” means that the county grew at the same rate as the state. The index thereby indicates areas of strong and weak economic momentum.

Counties with Notable Economic Momentum

- Within the West Central region, seven counties each had less economic momentum than the state average.
- Benton County had the highest Momentum Index score of 1.51 when compared to the rest of the region.

Source: MERIC, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, & U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Economic Momentum



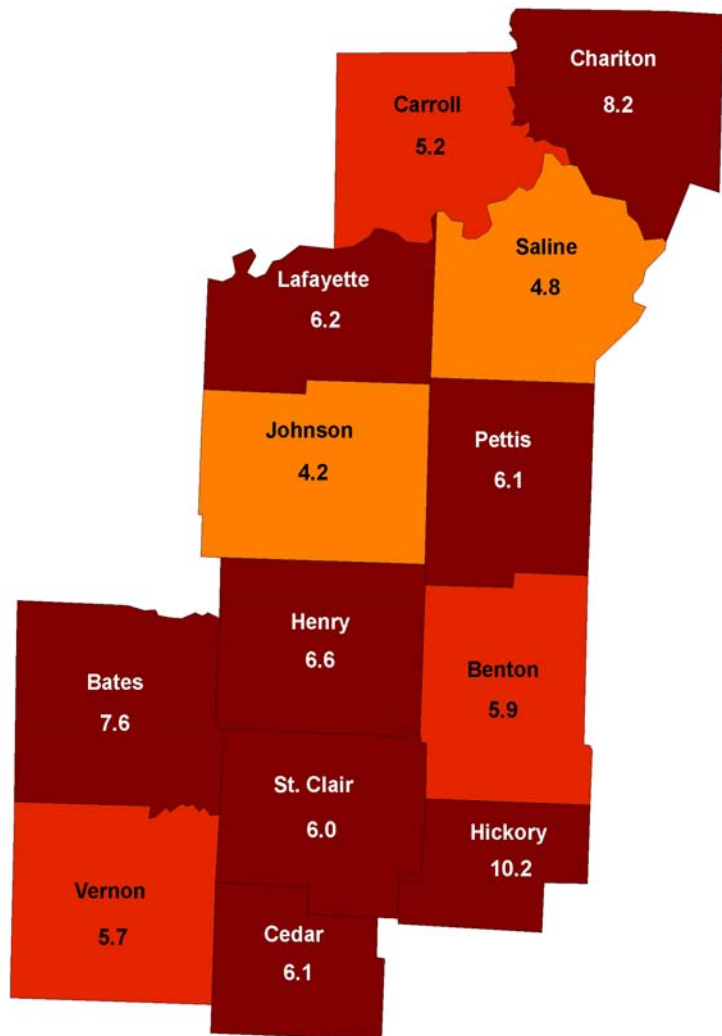
Workers Without Jobs

The unemployed population is defined as those who are over the age of 16 who were not working and were available for work. The unemployment rate is measured by calculating the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total labor force.

Percent of Population that is Unemployed

- The July 2004 unemployment rate for Missouri was 5.8%. The national unemployment rate was 5.7% for July 2004.
- In the West Central WIA, nine counties have higher unemployment rates than both the state and national averages.
- Across the region, unemployment rates decreased from July 2003-2004, except in Chariton and Vernon counties which both saw slight increases in their rates.

Source: MERIC, with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Area	Jul-04				Jul-03
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Rate
Bates	6,798	6,282	516	7.60%	8.30%
Benton	6,785	6,388	397	5.90%	8.00%
Carroll	4,690	4,446	244	5.20%	6.10%
Cedar	5,307	4,983	324	6.10%	8.50%
Chariton	3,911	3,592	319	8.20%	8.10%
Henry	10,084	9,421	663	6.60%	8.40%
Hickory	2,675	2,402	273	10.20%	11.60%
Johnson	23,962	22,954	1,008	4.20%	4.40%
Lafayette	17,138	16,069	1,069	6.20%	6.40%
Pettis	21,718	20,393	1,325	6.10%	7.20%
St. Clair	4,080	3,834	246	6.00%	9.00%
Saline	11,374	10,823	551	4.80%	5.80%
Vernon	8,631	8,142	489	5.70%	5.40%

Unemployment Rate

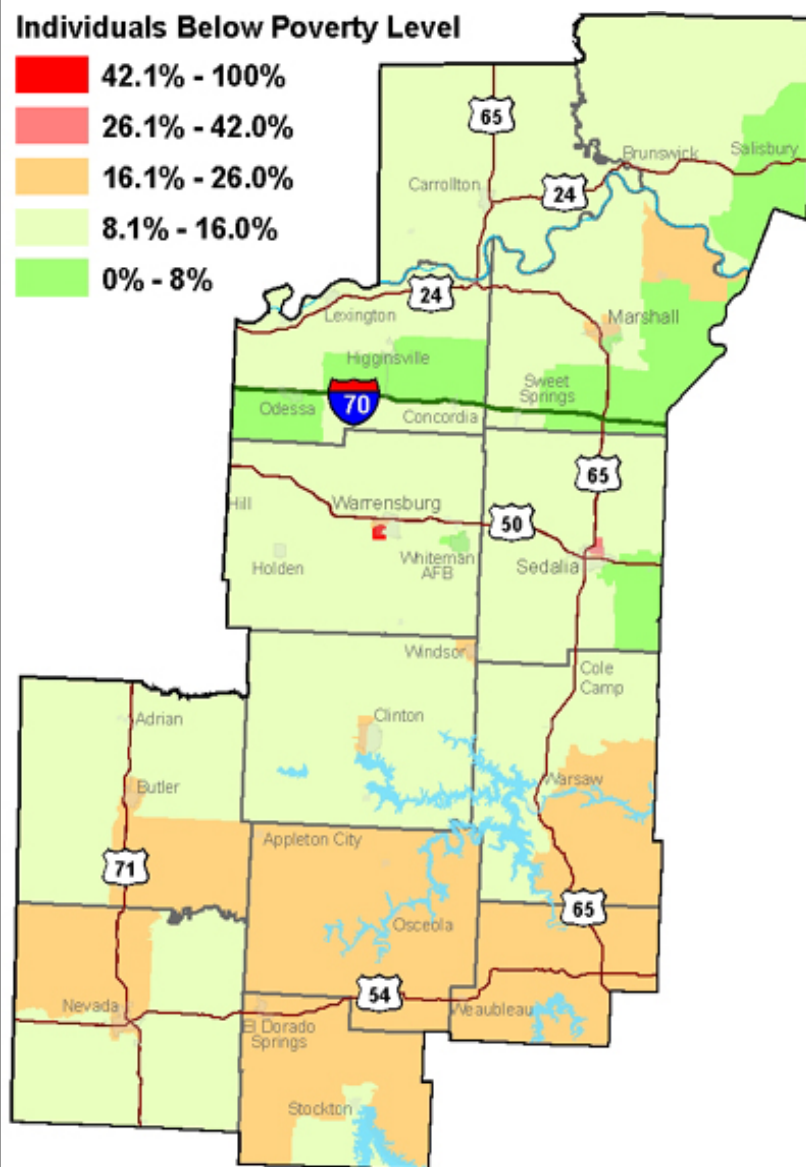
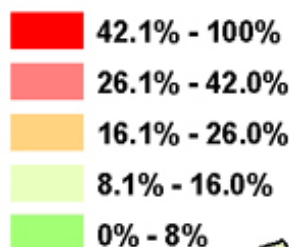


Regional Poverty

Department of
Economic Development

The poverty rate for a region is measured by the percentage of adults considered to be in poverty. The standards for poverty are set by the Federal government.

Individuals Below Poverty Level



This mapping data is based on block-group level estimates from the census long form, which an average of 1 out of 6 households received. The maps should be used to reveal demographic patterns, not pinpoint exact block group values.

Percent of Population in Poverty

- The percentage of the total West Central WIA region population that was categorized as being in a state of poverty was 13.99% in 2000.
- The overall Missouri poverty rate for the same time period was 11.74%, significantly lower than the rate for the West Central WIA region.

What do these numbers mean?

- Some individuals in the West Central WIA region may have lower wages and annual incomes than other regions in Missouri.
- Poverty is particularly pervasive in the very southern part of the region.

Source: MERIC, using U.S. Census Data

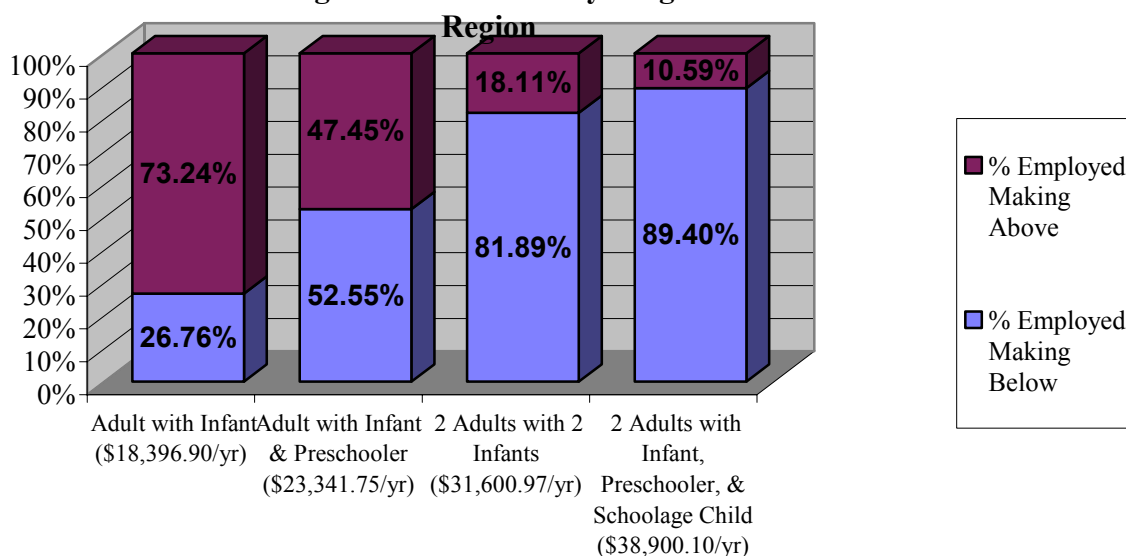
Necessary Wages for Essential Needs

The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Missouri charts the actual costs of living and working in the region. It measures how much income a family needs to pay for housing, food, childcare, healthcare, transportation and taxes-if they do not receive any help from relatives, friends or the government-based on the ages, as well as number, of children in each household, and the family's geographic location.

Self-Sufficiency Standard for the West Central Region						
County	Adult Annual	Adult with Infant** Annual	Adult with Infant and Preschooler** Annual	2 Adults** Annual	2 Adults with 2 Infants** Annual	2 Adults with Infant, Preschooler and Schoolage child** Annual
Bates County	\$11,852.88	\$18,599.28	\$23,573.40	\$19,547.64	\$33,588.60	\$38,848.20
Benton County	\$11,852.88	\$16,760.28	\$21,419.16	\$19,547.64	\$28,885.08	\$34,966.08
Carroll County	\$11,832.84	\$17,280.60	\$22,488.12	\$19,509.72	\$30,313.32	\$38,458.56
Cedar County	\$11,916.00	\$16,779.12	\$21,426.60	\$19,787.28	\$28,876.44	\$35,763.24
Chariton County	\$11,998.32	\$17,417.04	\$22,041.72	\$20,003.88	\$30,096.48	\$38,522.52
Henry County	\$11,877.84	\$16,648.20	\$20,702.76	\$19,563.96	\$28,523.52	\$34,068.24
Hickory County	\$11,832.84	\$15,783.84	\$19,558.68	\$19,509.72	\$26,709.96	\$34,119.60
Johnson County	\$12,903.00	\$21,620.64	\$28,465.08	\$21,083.52	\$36,856.08	\$44,908.32
Lafayette County	\$17,441.88	\$25,954.20	\$31,839.36	\$25,759.44	\$39,172.44	\$49,353.48
Pettis County	\$12,342.00	\$18,753.12	\$23,585.52	\$20,052.36	\$32,754.00	\$40,230.24
St. Clair County	\$11,827.80	\$18,098.64	\$23,441.64	\$19,500.24	\$32,366.76	\$38,907.84
Saline County	\$11,832.84	\$17,704.08	\$22,549.08	\$19,509.72	\$31,116.72	\$38,483.40
Vernon County	\$11,852.88	\$17,760.60	\$22,351.68	\$19,547.64	\$31,553.16	\$39,071.64
WIA Average	\$12,412.62	\$18,396.90	\$23,341.75	\$20,224.83	\$31,600.97	\$38,900.10

Source: MERIC **Original report by Diana Pearce, Ph.D. with Jennifer Brooks.

% of Workers Earning the Self-Sufficiency Wage in the West Central Region



Regional Industry Overview

Department of
Economic Development

Top Employing Industries

The largest employing industries in the West Central WIA include: *state/local government, retail trade, farm and construction.*

In terms of national competitiveness, the farm and federal military sectors are most competitive while the professional/technical services sector is the least competitive.

WEST CENTRAL WIA - TOP EMPLOYING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY - NAICS	JOB	PCT CHG	AVERAGE	US COMPETITIVENESS	
	2002.00	2002-2012	WAGE	LQ	CHANGE
State & Local Gov	15,304	13.59	\$29,977	1.38	0.03
Retail trade	11,511	9.70	\$12,178	1.04	0.02
Farm	8,857	(8.90)	\$6,122	4.86	0.12
Construction	5,674	5.97	\$15,113	0.98	0.02
Food services, drinking places	5,420	11.98	\$8,553	0.99	(0.01)
Federal Military	4,194	13.17	\$46,920	3.30	0.08
Food mfg	2,971	4.11	\$24,089	3.11	0.11
Administrative, support services	2,717	8.38	\$10,056	0.49	(0.05)
Nursing, residential care facilities	2,660	21.38	\$14,662	1.53	(0.06)
Prof, tech services	2,566	24.65	\$14,251	0.42	0.04

US Competitiveness: (a) LQ of 1.00 is US average, (b) LQ Change of 0.00 is US average.

SOURCE: REMI 6.0, MERIC-MODED.

Top Employers in West Central WA by Employees

Company	Description	NAICS
CON AGRA FROZEN FOODS	FROZEN FRUIT & VEGETABLE MFG	31141102
FITZGIBBON HOSPITAL	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	62211002
MARSHALL HABILITATION CTR	LEGISLATIVE BODIES	92112008
MARSHALL HABILITATION CTR	HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS	81331101
HIGGINSVILLE HABILITATION CTR	LEGISLATIVE BODIES	92112008
CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE UNIV	DIET & WEIGHT REDUCING CENTERS	81219101
WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE	NATIONAL SECURITY	92811003
STAHL SPECIALTY CO	ALUMINUM FOUNDRIES, EXCEPT DIE-CASTING	33152401
BOTHWELL REGIONAL HEALTH CTR	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	62211002
HAYES LEMMERZ INTL INC	TIRE MFG, EXCEPT RETREADING	32621104
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER	DEPARTMENT STORES, EXCEPT DISCOUNT	45211101
WATERLOO INDUSTRIES INC	SITE PREPARATION CONTRS	23891054
GOLDEN VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSP	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	62211002
3M CO	ALL OTHER PLASTICS PROD MFG	32619916

Fast Growing Industries

The fastest growing industries in the West Central WIA include: *social assistance, motion picture/sound recording, rental/leasing services, and waste management.*

Most of the fast growing industries pay low wages, and are not nationally competitive.

WEST CENTRAL WIA - TOP GROWING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY - NAICS	JOBS 2002.00	PCT CHG 2002-2012	AVERAGE WAGE	US COMPETITIVENESS	
				LQ	CHANGE
Social assistance	2,357	33.61	\$9,697	1.35	0.05
Motion picture, sound rec	109	29.62	\$6,689	0.41	0.01
Rental, leasing services	817	28.39	\$4,581	1.56	0.10
Waste mgmnt, remed services	190	27.14	\$15,049	0.89	(0.01)
Computer, electronic prod mfg	63	24.79	\$21,570	0.07	0.03
Prof, tech services	2,566	24.65	\$14,251	0.42	0.04
Nursing, residential care facilities	2,660	21.38	\$14,662	1.53	(0.06)
Educational services	811	21.32	\$12,240	0.43	0.01
Amusement, gambling, recreation	908	20.46	\$5,401	0.95	0.00
Transit, ground pass transp	326	18.46	\$8,180	0.62	0.01

US Competitiveness: (a) LQ of 1.00 is US average, (b) LQ Change of 0.00 is US average.

SOURCE: REMI 6.0, MERIC-MODED.

Top Paying Industries

The highest paying industries in the West Central WIA include: *pipeline transportation, beverage/tobacco product manufacturing, federal civilians, and utilities.*

In addition, the federal military industry also pays higher wages of \$40,000 and above.

WEST CENTRAL WIA - TOP PAYING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY - NAICS	JOBS 2002.00	PCT CHG 2002-2012	AVERAGE WAGE	US COMPETITIVENESS	
				LQ	CHANGE
Pipeline transportation	6	(14.07)	\$88,281	0.22	0.00
Beverage, tobacco prod mfg	144	(27.81)	\$60,953	1.14	(0.17)
Federal Civilian	1,392	2.97	\$56,406	0.85	0.02
Utilities	683	(8.72)	\$49,504	1.78	0.09
Federal Military	4,194	13.17	\$46,920	3.30	0.08
Motor vehicle mfg	938	(10.04)	\$38,111	1.35	0.05
Rail transportation	281	(14.43)	\$36,657	2.37	0.08
Chemical mfg	237	(15.00)	\$36,332	0.42	(0.01)
Transp equip mfg. exc. motor veh	215	2.30	\$35,861	0.52	0.11
Petroleum, coal prod mfg	48	(17.32)	\$34,204	0.65	0.02

US Competitiveness: (a) LQ of 1.00 is US average, (b) LQ Change of 0.00 is US average.

SOURCE: REMI 6.0, MERIC-MODED.

Top Openings by Occupation

Occupations with the largest number of annual openings (new jobs + replacements) include:

- Retail sales workers, cashiers, food preparation and serving workers, and waiters and waitresses.

Although these occupations have over 40 openings each year, they pay very low wages, less than \$15,000 per year, and require minimal education and experience.

The exception is registered nurses, which have nearly 50 annual openings yet pay above average wages of \$29,000 per year and require at a minimum an Associates Degree.

WEST CENTRAL WIA - TOP OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

OCCUPATION - SOC	PERCENT CHANGE	ANNUAL OPENINGS	ENTRY WAGE	AVERAGE WAGE	REQUIRED EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE
Cashiers	13.43	179	\$12,215	\$13,456	Short-term on-the-job training
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers	ND	ND	ND	ND	Short-term on-the-job training
Retail Salespersons	4.73	116	\$12,245	\$27,035	Short-term on-the-job training
Waiters and Waitresses	ND	ND	ND	ND	Short-term on-the-job training
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational	17.84	68	\$20,605	\$28,840	Bachelor's degree
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	13.74	56	\$12,248	\$13,989	Short-term on-the-job training
Office Clerks, General	5.83	53	\$12,908	\$17,791	Short-term on-the-job training
Registered Nurses	20.02	51	\$29,067	\$35,940	Associate degree
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	4.67	44	\$14,846	\$23,507	Work experience in a related occupation
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	(2.89)	44	\$13,137	\$18,113	Short-term on-the-job training

SOURCE: Long-Term Projections, MERIC-MODED and ETA-USDOL

How Job Openings Affect the Region

- Based on this information, the highest demand jobs over the next ten years will require minimal skills or on-the-job training, thus not placing major strains on the local educational system.
- However, the need for about 50 RNs each year over the next decade will require local educational institutions to expand or develop nursing programs to fill this need; or the West Central WIA will have to recruit nurses from outside the region.

Fastest Growing Occupations

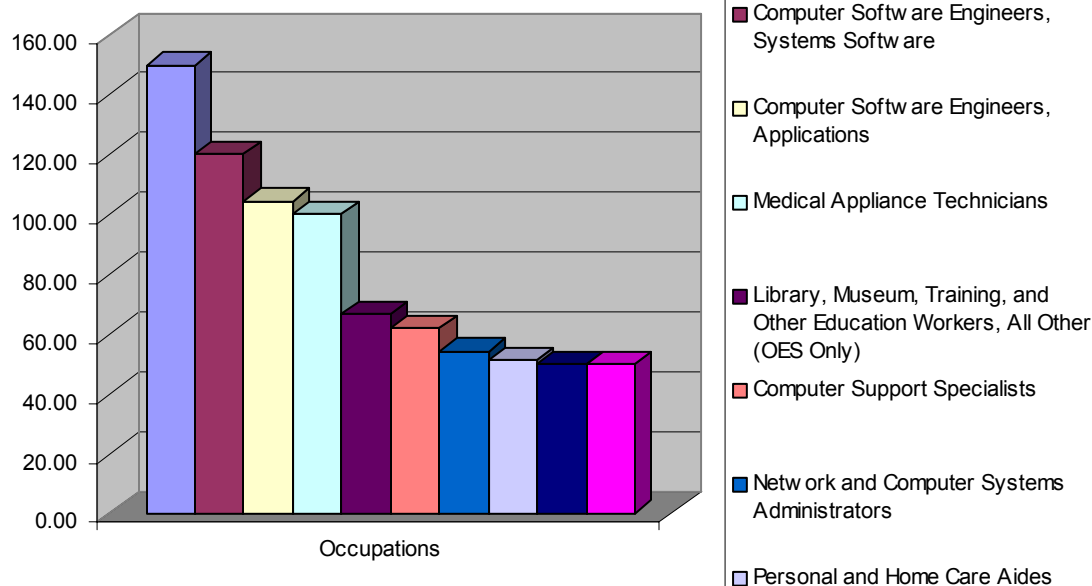
The fastest growing occupations in the West Central WIA are: extraction workers, computer software engineers, medical appliance technicians, and library/museum workers. Although some of these jobs require only a minimum of long-term on the job training, some of the higher paying jobs require a minimum of a post-secondary degree.

WEST CENTRAL WIA - TOP GROWING OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATION - SOC	PERCENT CHANGE	ANNUAL OPENINGS	ENTRY WAGE	AVERAGE WAGE	REQUIRED EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE
Helpers--Extraction Workers	150.00	ND	ND	ND	Short-term on-the-job training
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	120.00	ND	ND	ND	Bachelor's degree
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	104.55	2	\$35,989	\$59,649	Bachelor's degree
Medical Appliance Technicians	100.00	ND	ND	ND	Long-term on-the-job training
Library, Museum, Training, and Other Education Workers, A	66.67	ND	ND	ND	Bachelor's degree
Computer Support Specialists	62.07	12	\$21,011	\$34,303	Associate degree
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	54.29	2	\$33,175	\$51,057	Bachelor's degree
Personal and Home Care Aides	51.21	ND	ND	ND	Short-term on-the-job training
Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers,	50.00	ND	ND	ND	Long-term on-the-job training
Helpers--Roofers	50.00	ND	ND	ND	Short-term on-the-job training

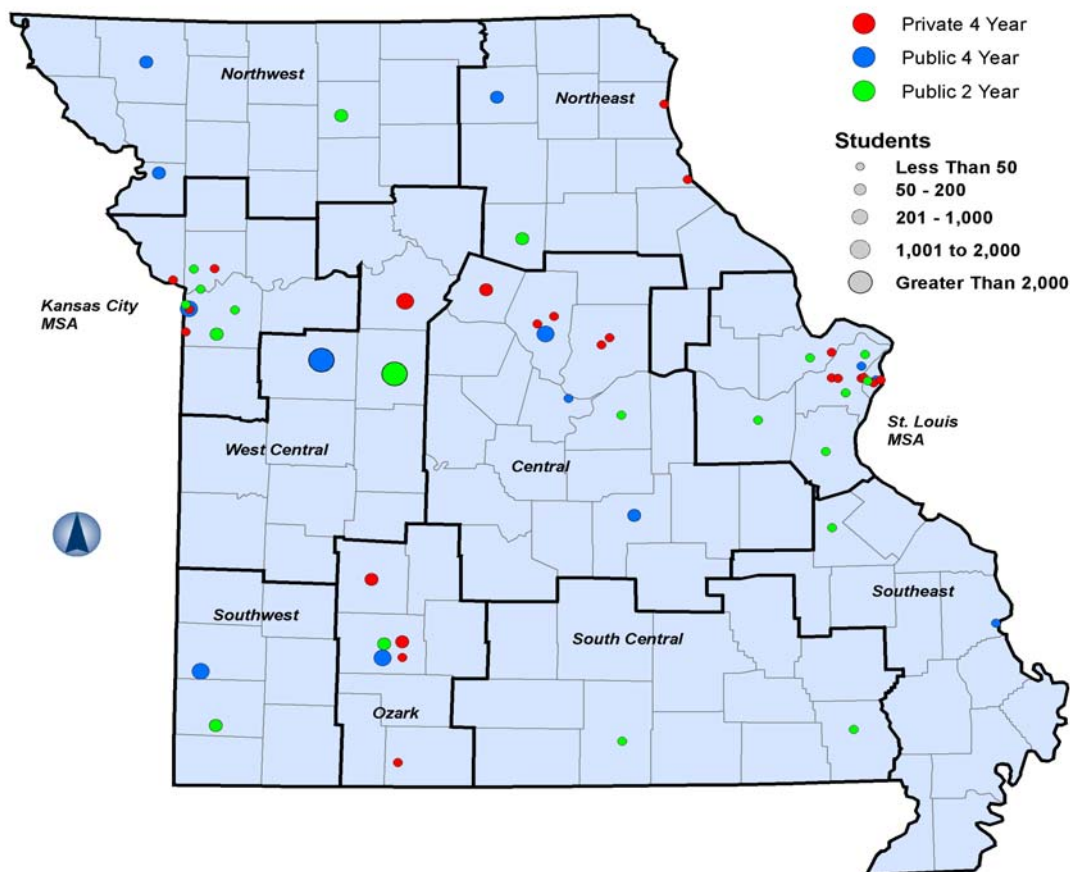
SOURCE: Long-Term Projections, MERIC-MODED and ETA-USDOL

Percent Change of Top Growing Occupations



The number of students from the West Central region that go on to attend college describes whether or not local high school graduates go inside or outside the region to meet their post-secondary educational needs.

Where High School Students from the Region go to College



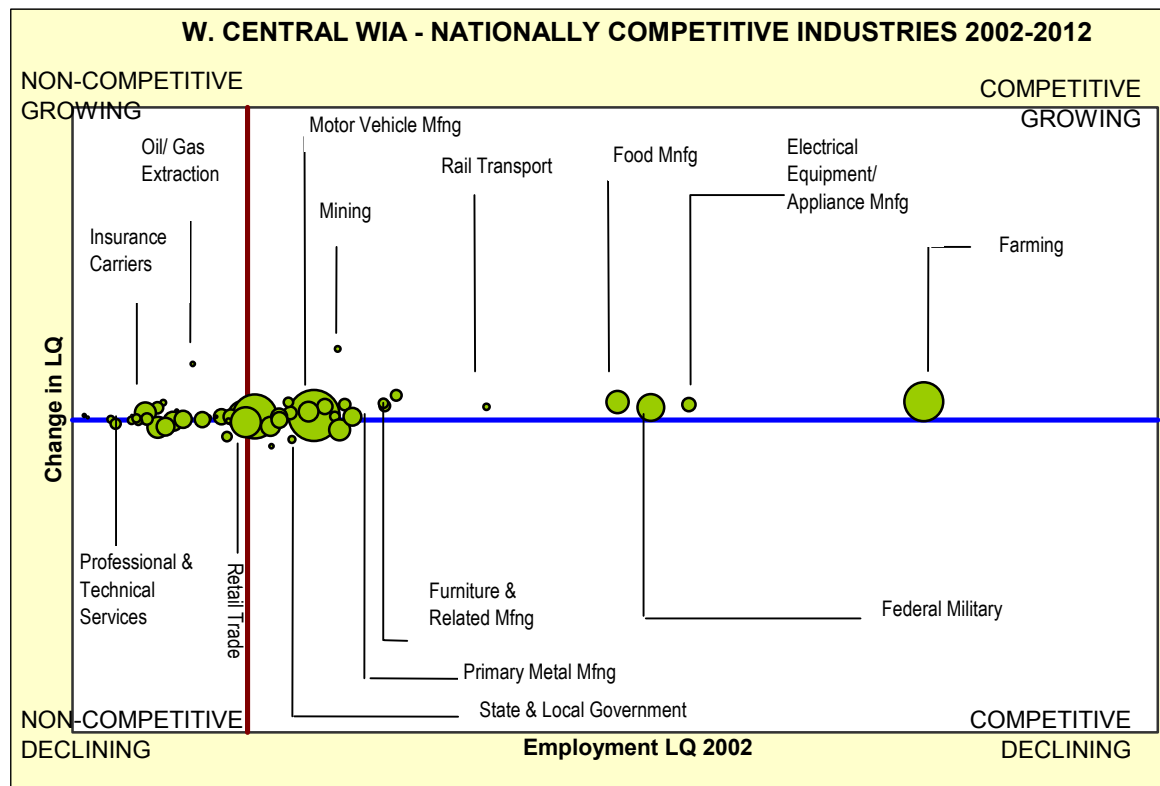
Post-Secondary Institutions with 20 or More Undergraduates from the West Central Region (1999-2003)

20-50 students	50-100 students	100-250 students	250-600 students	600-2300 students
William Jewell	Truman State	Missouri Southern	UM-Columbia	Central MSU
Columbia College	Missouri Western	Crowder College	MVC	State Fair
Coll. of the Ozarks	UMR	Moberly Area	UMKC	SMSU
Linn State	Drury University	Longview		
Evangel	Central Meth. Univ.	Southwest Baptist		
Park University	North Central MO	Northwest MSU		
Avila College		OTC		
Penn Valley				
William Woods				

Source: Statistical Summary of Higher Education

Industries Competing On a National Level

The West Central WIA has 27 nationally competitive industries, of which 22 are growing and 5 are declining. Competitiveness means that the West Central WIA has a competitive advantage in these industries relative to the rest of the United States, indicating that the WIA is highly specialized in these sectors in terms of value-added.



The top competitive and growing industries include:

- ***Farm, electrical equipment/appliance manufacturing, food manufacturing, rail transport, motor vehicle manufacturing, utilities, primary metal manufacturing, and mining.***

It is expected that these industries will continue to be the competitive drivers of the West Central WIA economy.

The top competitive but declining industries include:

- Nursing/residential care facilities and apparel manufacturing

These industries are in danger of losing their competitive advantage, to the detriment of the West Central WIA.

Regional Target Industries

Department of
Economic Development

How are Life Science Industries defined?

Life Science Industries are those industries that use life-saving and life-enhancing technologies to improve the quality of life for people. These companies employed 5.57% (145,698) of the state's total workforce in 2003. The concentration of Life Science Industries in the West Central region during the same time period was 1.57% of the state's total Life Science Employment.

Employment in Life Sciences (2003)			
County	# of Employees	# of Establishments	Annual Wage Per Job
Bates	69	6	\$22,829.51
Benton	14	4	\$25,540.76
Carroll	N/D	N/D	N/D
Cedar	93	5	\$27,826.97
Chariton	N/D	N/D	N/D
Henry	860	9	\$29,721.63
Johnson	46	9	\$16,932.39
Lafayette	273	10	\$31,727.82
Pettis	70	10	\$28,872.76
St Clair	13	4	\$16,214.06
Saline	407	11	\$28,390.95
Vernon	304	6	\$20,391.90
West Central WIA	2281	79	\$27,622.29

* N/D: Unable to disclose data due to Bureau of Labor Statistics confidentiality restrictions.

Source: MERIC, Bureau of Labor Statistics

What are Advanced Manufacturing Industries?

High-Technology Industries that fall within the manufacturing sector are considered Advanced Manufacturing. During 2003, Advanced Manufacturing industries employed 4.13% (108,089) of the state's total workforce. The concentration of Advanced Manufacturing Industries in the West Central region during the same time period was 2.18% of the state's total Advanced Manufacturing Employment.

Employment in Advanced Manufacturing (2003)			
County	# of Employees	# of Establishments	Annual Wage Per Job
Bates	N/D	N/D	N/D
Benton	195	4	\$22,002.14
Carroll	132	4	\$27,199.99
Cedar	N/D	N/D	N/D
Chariton	N/D	N/D	N/D
Henry	163	5	\$23,953.95
Johnson	600	5	\$41,298.20
Lafayette	120	5	\$33,110.96
Pettis	922	14	\$44,915.01
St Clair	N/D	N/D	N/D
Saline	N/D	N/D	N/D
Vernon	N/D	N/D	N/D
West Central WIA	2361	45	\$37,835.24

* N/D: Unable to disclose data due to Bureau of Labor Statistics confidentiality restrictions.

Source: MERIC, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Regional Critical & In-Danger Occupations

Competitive and Growing Occupations

The occupations in a region that are competitive on a national scale and are in industries that show strong growth in terms of new job openings are important in terms of the fact that such industries are and will continue to be the competitive drivers of the West Central WIA economy. The staffing patterns within each of these critical industries can show which occupations are critical in terms of continuing the region's high specialization in these sectors.

West Central Critical Occupations (Competitive-Growing)			
SIC	Industry	SOC	Occupations
111	Farm		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
97	Federal Military		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
35	Machinery mfg	51-2092	Team Assemblers
10,11,12	Mining (except oil, gas)	47-5041	Continuous Mining Machine Operators
32	Nonmetallic mineral prod mfg	53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
72,73	Personal, laundry services	39-5012	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, & Cosmetologists
40	Rail transportation		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
76,75	Repair, maintenance	49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics
91	State & Local Gov		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
49	Utilities	49-9051	Electrical Power-Line Installers & Repairers

Source: MERIC, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Non-Competitive and Declining Occupations

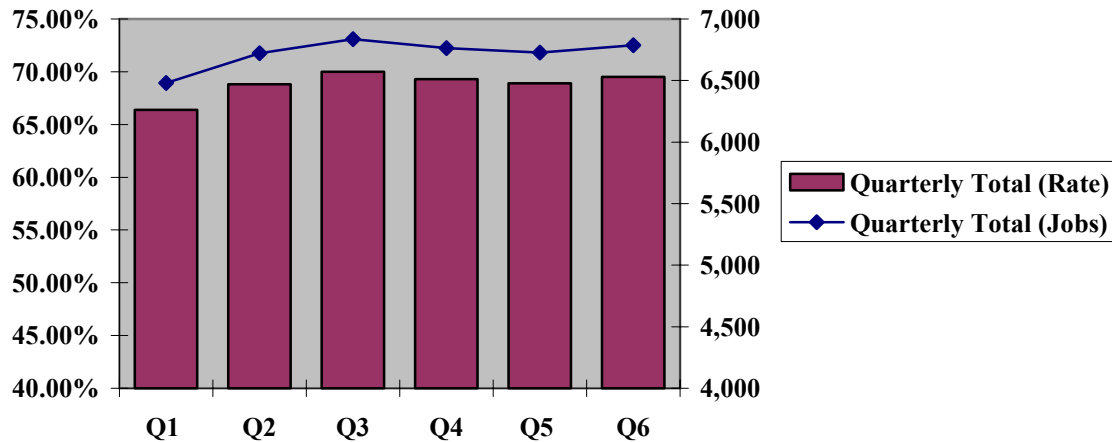
Likewise the occupations in a regions that are not competitive on a national scale or within industries that show declining growth in terms of new job openings are important for both currently employed workers in those occupations and for job seekers deciding which career paths to move toward.

West Central In-Danger Occupations (Non-Competitive Declining)			
SIC	Industry	SOC	Occupations
58	Food services, drinking places	35-3021	Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food
42,49	Waste mgmnt, remed services	53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
271,272, 737	Publishing, exc Internet	43-9031	Desktop Publishers
8	Forestry et al.		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
411,452	Ambulatory health care services	53-3021	Bus Drivers, Transit & Intercity
87,73	Administrative, support services	13-2011	Accountants & Auditors
79,84	Performing arts, spectator sports	39-6021	Tour Guides & Escorts
671	Mgmnt of companies, enterprises	13-2061	Financial Examiners
73	Internet serv, data proc, other	53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand
806	Hospitals	29-1111	Registered Nurses

Percentage of Laid-off Workers That Find Jobs

The number of workers that find jobs after being laid off is measured up to six quarters after the initial layoff occurs.

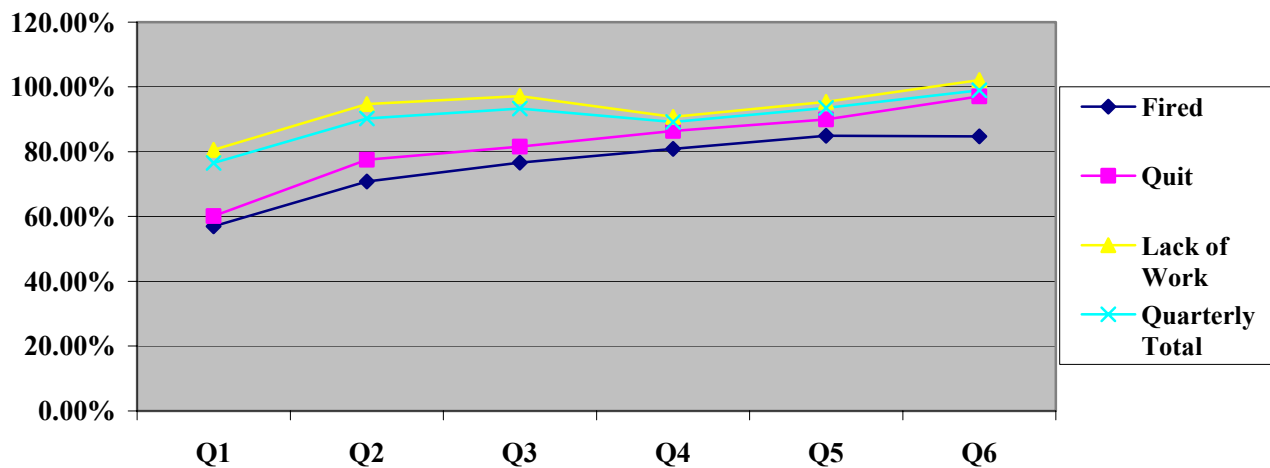
**West Central Region: Re-employment of Laid-off Workers
(2002)**



Worker Salaries Before and After Layoffs Occur

West Central workers laid off due to lack of work seem to increasingly gain close to their pre-layoff wage over a time period of six quarters. West Central workers laid off due to being fired seem to fluctuate in terms of being able to earn at least 90% of their pre-layoff earnings.

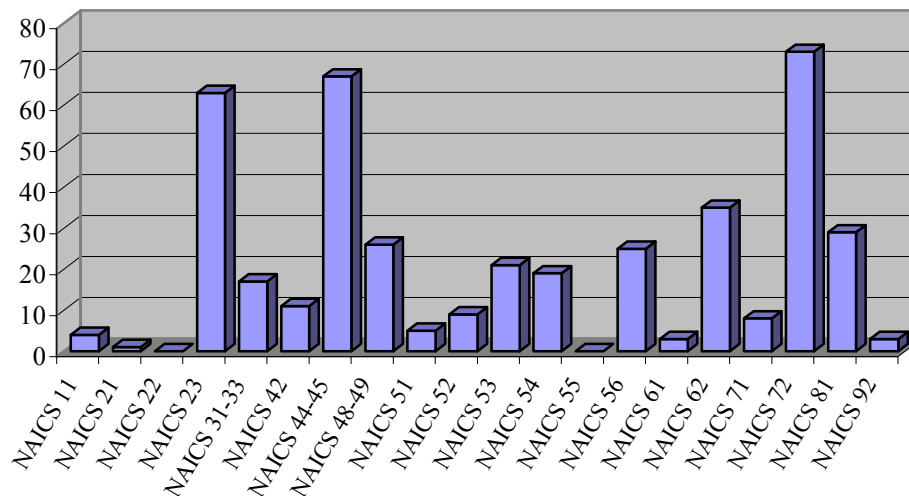
Post Lay-off Wage as a Percentage of Pre-Layoff Wage (2002)



The Impact of New Businesses Formations for a Region

The number of new businesses that formed in the West Central region in 2003 was headed by businesses in the accommodation/food services, retail trade, and construction sectors. Accommodation/food services businesses saw the largest increase with over 73 new businesses forming in the region in 2003.

New Business Formations in West Central Region by Industry



NAICS 11	Agr., Forest., Fishing & Hunting Support Activ
NAICS 21	Mining, Except Oil and Gas
NAICS 22	Utilities
NAICS 23	Construction
NAICS 31-33	Manufacturing
NAICS 42	Wholesale Trade
NAICS 44-45	Retail Trade
NAICS 48-49	Transportation & Warehousing
NAICS 51	Information
NAICS 52	Finance & Insurance
NAICS 53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing
NAICS 54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
NAICS 55	Management of Companies & Enterprises
NAICS 56	Administrative, Support, & Waste Services
NAICS 61	Educational Services
NAICS 62	Health Care & Social Assistance
NAICS 71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
NAICS 72	Accommodation & Food Services
NAICS 81	Other Services
NAICS 92	Public Administration

Source: MERIC, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Businesses With Slower Formation Growth

New business formation in the mining, utilities, management of companies/enterprises, and public administration sectors was considerably low in the West Central region in 2003.

Regional Commuting Patterns

Department of
Economic Development

Driving to Work in the Region

The time that it takes a worker to commute to their occupation reflects the availability of jobs located within a region.

This mapping data is based on block-group level estimates from the census long form, which an average of 1 out of 6 households received. The maps should be used to reveal demographic patterns, not pinpoint exact block group values.

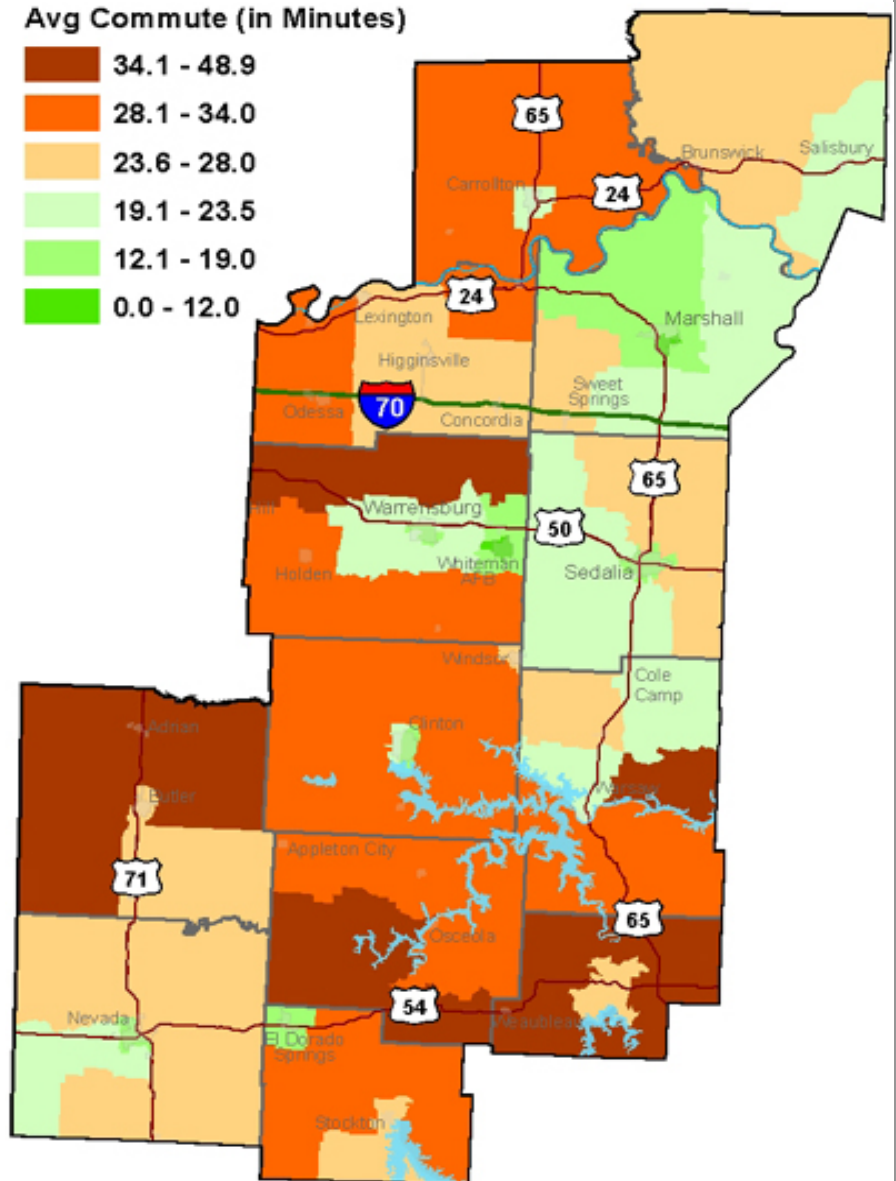
Source: MERIC, U.S. Census Bureau

The Time That it Takes Workers To Commute Within the Region

- A significant number of workers in Bates, St. Clair, Hickory, and Lafayette counties have an average 34 to 48 minute commute to work.
- Based on the commuting patterns of workers in those counties, workers are most likely driving outside their respective counties for work.

Source: MERIC, using U.S. Census Data

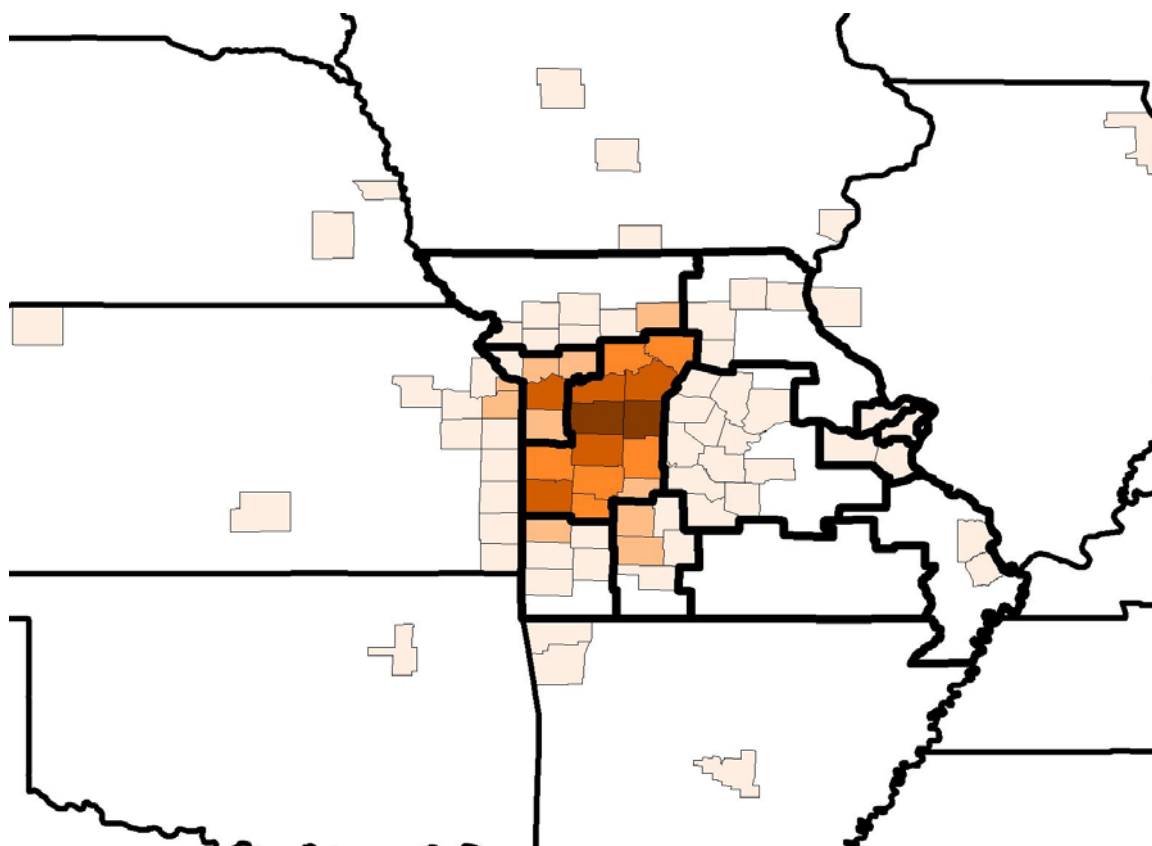
Avg Commute (in Minutes)



Workers Commuting In and Out of the Region

- A number of workers commute outside of the West Central WIA to work. In particular, job opportunities in Greene, Polk, Barton, Jackson, Cass, Clay, and Ray counties are drawing workers outside of the West Central region.

Source: MERIC, using U.S. Census Data



West Central WIA



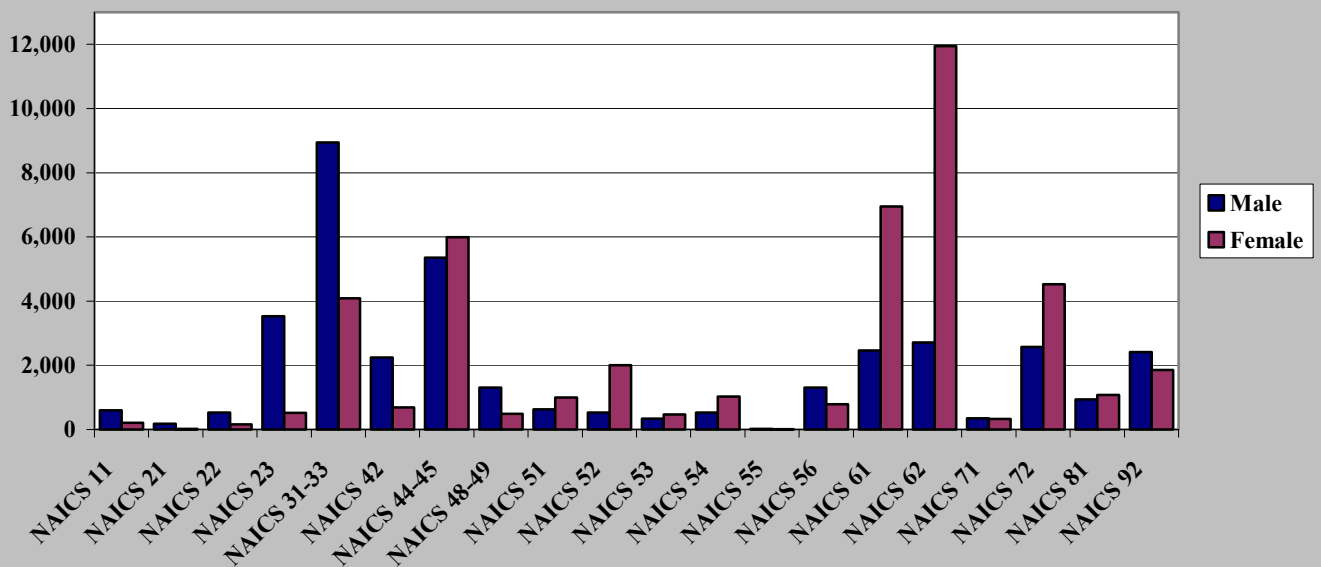
Local Employment Dynamics

Department of
Economic Development

Composition of the Workforce

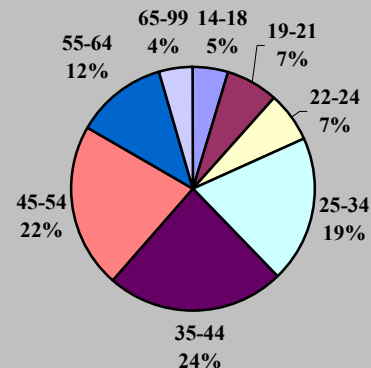
The West Central region's workforce can be broken down in terms of age and gender composition by industry. The West Central region's construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sectors are predominantly staffed by male workers. The healthcare, educational services, and accommodation/food services sectors have mostly female workers.

Make up of the West Central Workforce by Major Industry and Gender



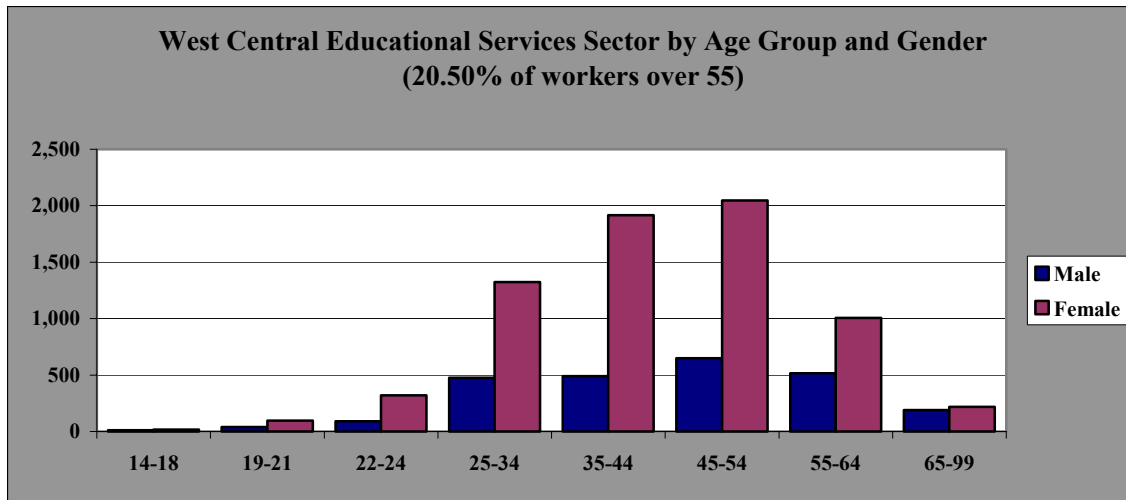
NAICS 11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
 NAICS 21 Mining
 NAICS 22 Utilities
 NAICS 23 Construction
 NAICS 31-33 Manufacturing
 NAICS 42 Wholesale Trade
 NAICS 44-45 Retail Trade
 NAICS 48-49 Transportation and Warehousing
 NAICS 51 Information
 NAICS 52 Finance and Insurance
 NAICS 53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
 NAICS 54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
 NAICS 55 Management of Companies and Enterprises
 NAICS 56 Administrative and Support and Waste
 NAICS 61 Educational Services
 NAICS 62 Health Care and Social Assistance
 NAICS 71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
 NAICS 72 Accommodation and Food Services
 NAICS 81 Other Services (except Public Administration)
 NAICS 92 Public Administration

Workers by Age Group

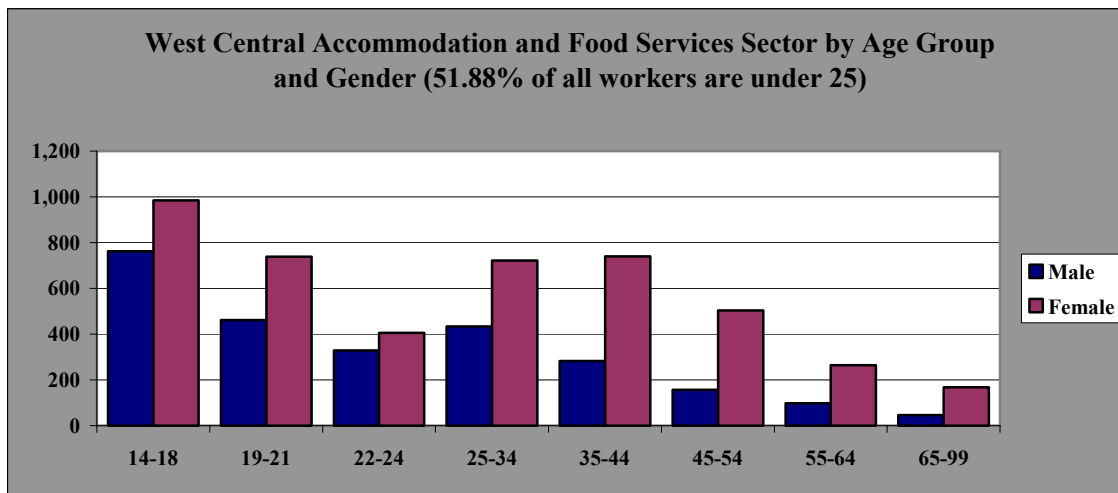


Age composition by industry can determine whether or not local colleges and technical schools are providing enough training for young workers who will be filling in the gaps left by those retiring.

Industry with a Significantly Aging Workforce



Industry with a Significantly Young Workforce



Source: LED, U.S. Census Bureau

What do These Results Mean?

The Educational Services sector has over 20% of its workforce over the age of 55. This means that in ten years this sector may potentially have problems finding enough qualified workers when their older workers retire. Meanwhile, many young workers find their first job opportunities in the accommodation and food services sector.

Acknowledgements

Reporting by Mary E. Bruton, Planner.
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Additional economic information resources can be accessed on the Internet at
www.missourieconomy.org.



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